

DRY GOODS MEN TELL

McCUMBER THE ENEMY

Cite Figures to Prove No Profiteering—Resent Attack on Press.

AFFECTS 2,000 STORES

Nine Years Profit Average of Retailers Put at Half of 1 Per Cent.

NO FORTUNES BEING MADE

National Retail Association Demands Reply Go in Congress 'Record.'

Senator Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is sharply taken to task for his attack, made on the Senate floor June 14, on American newspapers as being "venally subservient to advertisers." In an open letter to the Senator sent to him June 22, and made public yesterday by the executive committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association of 200 Fifth avenue.

The committee in answering the attack made on both the newspapers and retail merchants of the country in connection with the tariff bill now pending before the Senate, states emphatically that the charge against the press of the country "is untrue and unsupportable, and unworthy of the chairman of a committee as important and responsible as is the Senate Finance Committee." The committee further demands that Senator McCumber withdraw his assertion that he cannot prove it.

The letter defends the retail merchants of the country against the charge of profiteering launched by the Senator in his tariff debate by stating "the truth about the so-called 'profiteering' by department stores has been authoritatively proven to be at complete variance with your assertion."

Quotes Charges From "Record." The letter follows in part: "The Congressional Record reports you to have said:

"The great metropolitan newspapers to-day are attacking the McCumber tariff bill because their prosperity for the moment depends upon the prosperity of their advertisers. With every metropolitan paper the mouthpiece of the importer who buys its advertising pages, the very foundation of the temple of protection is being undermined by this insidious propaganda."

"The answer to charge No. 1, in effect, that the great metropolitan newspapers are venal and corrupt, should more properly come from the newspapers, but we desire to record our belief that this charge is untrue and unsupportable and unworthy of the chairman of a committee as important and responsible as is the Senate Finance Committee. For the good of our American institutions this assertion should either be proven or withdrawn."

"We consider it fitting that the National Retail Dry Goods Association should answer your second charge, that of profiteering, as our membership includes about 2,000 stores, of all sizes and small, situated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande, doing a net business yearly of more than \$2,000,000,000. We shall refute this charge, not by mere assertion, but by the actual published figures, determined by the investigations of one responsible, independent organization and by three important Government Commissions and agencies."

"Without questioning the accuracy of the cost and selling figures presented, or your right of computing them, or whether they are due to depreciation, exchange, the truth as to the 'profits' is, of course, entirely different from your statement, because to the foreign cost must be added the cost of a foreign freight, inland freight abroad, consular fees, freight and insurance, duty to the United States Government, Custom House charges, general overhead, the cost of doing business in the country and Federal and other taxes. The spread between the cost so determined and the price at which the goods are sold is the true profit."

"Thus it is apparent that every percentage of 'profit' of importer and retailer stated by you, 'in some cases to be upwards of 2,000 per cent.' is incorrect and misleading. It appears that you have made the error of designating as 'profit' the difference between the first cost of the merchandise and its marked retail selling price. The latter is no business would be if there were no expense."

"As to the articles selected to create this impression, it can fairly be said that they are not important items or representative of the imports which come into America, nor do they reflect the general condition of the trade."

Truth About "Profiteering." "The truth about the so-called 'profiteering' by department stores has been authoritatively proven to be at complete variance with your assertions. In 1920 the United States Department of Justice completed under the Lever act a searching investigation into the charges of retail 'profiteering' so widely circulated in the press at that time. Their agents visited practically every big store in this country and called for invoices and statistics of every sort, which were freely supplied by the stores."

"To the best of our knowledge and belief, out of thousands of department stores investigated profiteering was found in practically no cases. It is interesting, in view of your charges that the newspapers are controlled by their large advertisers, to note that for a period of six or eight months the press of this country at that time carried on the hue and cry against the retail stores, although the members of our trade were large users of their advertising columns."

"The final record about the so-called department store 'profiteering' has just been written by the Joint Congressional Commission on Agricultural Inquiry, appointed to investigate the prices of food, clothing, etc., for the purpose of finding out whether profiteering was going on or whether the prices were being kept high by other agencies. The commission's findings, which were made public, show that the commission's findings relating to dry goods and clothing were

announced by its chairman on June 14, 1922.

Chairman Sydney Anderson, forecasting the section of the report dealing with retail dry goods stores, says: 'Retail dry goods profits are found to have averaged .033 per cent. for the nine years period from 1913 to 1921. From this profit must be deducted such items as shrinkage in inventory value of merchandise, Federal taxes and stock moving reductions in response to price declines or movement of stock accumulation.'

"Thus it is apparent that after the deduction of Federal taxes and merchandise reduction the actual final net profit of department stores for the last nine year period must have been considerably less than .05 per cent."

"The results of these authoritative investigations, three of which were conducted by agencies of the United States Government, establish how untrue and unfair have always been and now are the oft repeated charges of 'profiteering' by department stores and should suggest the justice of ending such unwarranted attacks against the department stores of this country."

"There is no monopoly or combination among the thousands of storekeepers that enables them to charge exorbitant prices. As a matter of fact, competition is probably keener and more unrestricted than in any other line of trade in the country."

"We understand the traditional Republican tariff policy to be sufficient protection for American jobs and the American manufacturer to offset the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. The American retail merchant, strictly favoring protection, but is convinced that no American manufacturer can honestly ask for more."

"Inasmuch as your charges against department stores were made openly in the floor of the Senate and printed in the Congressional Record, we respectfully request that this entire statement also be printed in the 'Record.'"

DRY LAW WETNESS KILLS THE CLARIDGE

Couldn't Survive 'Unequal Enforcement' of Volstead Act, Declares Boomer.

What is termed "the unequal enforcement of the Volstead act by prohibition officers" is given by L. M. Boomer, president of the Claridge Hotel Company, Inc., as his reason for having decided to lease that hotel for business purposes. Mr. Boomer, in a statement issued yesterday, said that although the Claridge had obeyed the prohibition laws implicitly, the non-enforcement of the prohibition laws in other restaurants and hotels had led business away from his hotel, and made the Claridge unprofitable as a hotel proposition.

The statement that the activities of the prohibition enforcement agents were mainly responsible for the closing of the hotel and converting of it into a business building after the first of August is another step in the controversy which started some time ago when the Hotel Men's Association of New York complained to President Harding that the restaurants were flagrantly violating the prohibition law, and were drawing away the business from the hotels. It was announced yesterday that the Claridge has been leased to Morris Glaser of Cleveland, Ohio, for a period of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of \$5,000,000.

The Claridge was built in 1912 by Charles E. Reector and for some time was known as "Reector's" and was one of the noted spots along the White Way. After Mr. Reector's death a company was organized to take over the property, and the hotel and restaurant, another place known as "Reector's" was opened further up Broadway, catering to the dining and dancing crowd. In his statement issued yesterday Mr. Boomer says:

"With the advent of prohibition in 1918 the Claridge suffered as all restaurants did. Not until the non-enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by the Volstead act did the owners of the Claridge decide it was necessary to give the hotel up as diners were criticized by the non-enforcement to other eating places. The Claridge as a law abiding institution live up to the letter and spirit of the law. It soon became apparent that the only successful way of the building under such inauspicious conditions would be for commercial purposes."

A statement urging hotelkeepers and restaurateurs to drop their surrenders and to join with the Hotel of New York Business Men's Association in the fight to end the "intolerable situation" by modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was issued by Paul Henkel, vice-president of the organization.

"The buffoonery of the Federal agents added the final touch of ridicule to the situation," said the statement in referring to the recent raids on hotels after they had complained against the restaurants, and shows the absolute hopelessness of ever making the Volstead law respected in this city. It is too much to expect in the face of the universal contempt of the public that Di- Day and the small staff at his command can dry up New York."

GEN. WOOD GETS LEAVE EXTENDED TO JANUARY

Receives Notice From U. of P. Governing Board.

MANILA, June 23 (Associated Press).—The leave of absence of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood as provost of the University of Pennsylvania has been extended until January, according to cables received from the Governor's office from the governing board of the university.

Gov. Wood is on an inspection trip around the island of Luzon. He is expected to return Monday. Shortly before leaving Manila Gov. Wood said he hoped to have his program for rehabilitation of Philippine finances in working order by the first of the year, which would enable him to take up his duties as head of the University of Pennsylvania at the time now scheduled.

Gov. Wood was elected to the provostship before he came to the Philippines nearly a year ago, but was given a leave of absence for a year in which to undertake a reorganization of Philippine affairs as Governor-General. He had requested a further leave.

EGYPTIAN BREWERY FOUND. Cairo, Egypt, June 24.—A model of an Egyptian brewery, approximately 2,700 years old, has recently been discovered here by Dr. Flinders Petrie of the University of Pennsylvania.

The model, which is believed to date back to 1800 B. C., shows a dozen employees making beer from barley. A handful of barley was also preserved, but little except the outside hulls was left.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day, to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh southwest and west winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day, to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh southwest and west winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy to-day, cooler in the interior; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh southwest and west winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day, cooler by night; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh southwest and west winds.

For Western New York—Fair and cooler to-day, to-morrow fair; fresh southwest and west winds.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—There have been local rains within the last twenty-four hours in Florida and on the east Gulf coast and at widely scattered points in Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, and Montana. Warm weather continued to-day in the southern portion of the region of the great lakes.

The highest temperatures reported from the middle West were 94 at Springfield, Ill., and 100 degrees at Fort Smith, Ark. Temperatures exceeded 100 degrees this afternoon in southern Arizona and the interior of Canada.

The outlook is for generally fair weather to-morrow and Monday in the lower lake region and the Atlantic States. The temperature will be considerably lower on Monday in the middle Atlantic and New England States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, twenty-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Bar.	Wind.	Clouds.	Temp.
Albany.....	90	70	30.02	Clear		74
Albany.....	82	68	30.00	Clear		72
Albany City.....	78	64	30.12	Cloudy		70
Baltimore.....	80	63	30.24	Cloudy		70
Baltimore.....	72	58	30.20	Cloudy		68
Boston.....	80	64	30.06	Clear		70
Boston.....	70	56	30.06	Clear		68
Chicago.....	84	60	30.08	Clear		72
Chicago.....	74	60	30.08	Clear		68
Cleveland.....	82	68	30.00	Clear		70
Cleveland.....	72	62	30.10	Cloudy		68
Galveston.....	88	80	30.08	Cloudy		78
Galveston.....	80	68	30.10	Clear		70
Havana.....	84	68	30.10	Clear		72
Havana.....	74	60	30.12	Clear		68
Indianapolis.....	88	78	30.12	Clear		80
Indianapolis.....	78	68	30.12	Clear		70
Los Angeles.....	82	74	30.10	Clear		76
Los Angeles.....	72	64	30.04	Clear		68
Memphis.....	84	70	30.04	Clear		76
Memphis.....	74	60	30.04	Clear		68
Minneapolis.....	80	68	30.08	Clear		72
Minneapolis.....	70	60	30.08	Clear		68
New Orleans.....	88	80	30.08	Clear		80
New Orleans.....	78	70	30.08	Clear		72
Philadelphia.....	80	66	30.08	Cloudy		70
Philadelphia.....	70	64	30.20	Clear		68
Portland, Ore.....	100	82	29.70	Clear		80
Portland, Ore.....	90	72	29.70	Clear		70
San Antonio.....	84	72	30.02	Clear		76
San Antonio.....	74	64	30.02	Clear		68
San Diego.....	76	64	29.90	Clear		70
San Diego.....	66	56	29.90	Clear		60
Seattle.....	78	66	30.12	Clear		70
Seattle.....	68	58	30.04	Clear		60
St. Louis.....	86	70	30.04	Clear		76
St. Louis.....	76	60	30.08	Clear		68
Washington.....	88	80	30.08	Clear		80
Washington.....	78	70	30.08	Clear		72

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. 8 A. M. 8 P. M.

Barometer.....	30.10	30.11	
Humidity.....	64	87	
Wind direction.....	W	W	
Wind velocity.....	6	20	
Precipitation.....	Clear	Clear	
The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:			
8 A. M.....	68	1 P. M.....	79
9 A. M.....	74	2 P. M.....	77
10 A. M.....	78	3 P. M.....	81
11 A. M.....	78	4 P. M.....	78
12 M.....	78	5 P. M.....	78
1 P. M.....	78	6 P. M.....	78
2 P. M.....	78	7 P. M.....	78
3 P. M.....	78	8 P. M.....	78
4 P. M.....	78	9 P. M.....	78
5 P. M.....	78	10 P. M.....	78
6 P. M.....	78	11 P. M.....	78
7 P. M.....	78	12 M.....	78
8 P. M.....	78	1 P. M.....	78
9 P. M.....	78	2 P. M.....	78
10 P. M.....	78	3 P. M.....	78
11 P. M.....	78	4 P. M.....	78
12 M.....	78	5 P. M.....	78
Highest temperature, 80 at 2:15 P. M.			
Lowest temperature, 66 at 6 A. M.			
Average temperature, 73.			

MESSAGES THAT WARNED OF THE PERIL AT HERRIN

Coal Associations Recall Telegrams Before Massacre.

The following telegrams to Gov. Small and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers, were forwarded on March 22 by the Illinois Coal Operators Association. Rice Miller, president of the Coal Operators Association, Fifth and Ninth Districts, W. K. Kavanaugh, president, and the Central Illinois Coal Operators Association, H. C. Adams, president.

"To Gov. Small—Word comes to us that automobile loads of men are going from mine to mine in Southern Illinois and notifying company men and mine bosses who are in charge of properties that they must stop work in 48 hours. Such men so threatened are company men and mine bosses for properties that the present mine shut down but making no effort to mine coal. It seems evident that a definitely lawless spirit still prevails even after the frightful fatalities of yesterday's manifestation at the Southern Illinois Coal Company mine."

"Frank Farrington, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Word comes to us that automobile loads of men are going from mine to mine in Southern Illinois and notifying company men and mine bosses who are in charge of properties that they must stop work in 48 hours. We are notifying the Governor and shall direct individual companies to give similar notification to the Sheriff in the several counties with respect to these threats. Meanwhile we are endeavoring to know what you, the executive head of the miners' organization in this State, can and will do to prevent the possibility of any recurrence of such demonstration as occurred yesterday at the mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Company. Illinois operators are shocked at such an occurrence following twenty-five years of joint cooperation bargaining with the miners in Illinois."

The coal associations point to these messages as full evidence that the attention of the Governor and Farrington was called to the Herring situation in time for action to prevent the outbreak.

RETREAT FOR PRIESTS OPENS. Bishop Dunn to Officiate for the First Contingent.

The first of the three annual retreats for the priests of the New York Archdiocese will begin to-morrow at St. Peter's Seminary, Dunwoodie, with the Right Rev. Bishop John J. Dunn, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, West 131st street, officiating. The first contingent of priests will remain until next Saturday evening, the second contingent beginning its retreat on Monday, July 3, with Archbishop Hayes presiding. All of the secular priests in the New York Archdiocese are required to make the annual retreat.

The third and concluding week will be presided over by the Right Rev. Mr. James H. McGon, rector of St. Peter's Church, Barclay street. It has been the custom for many years to have Mr. LaVelle, rector of the Cathedral, preside for one week, but this was not possible this year in view of the fact that the monsignor has not yet returned from abroad, where he went to participate in the Eucharistic Congress and visit some of the important European cities, so Mr. McGon was invited to act in his stead.

MINERS ARE ENJOINED. Must Not Interfere With Hudson Company's Mine.

CLARKSBURG, Va., June 24.—An injunction restraining officers and members of the United Mine Workers from interfering with the operation of the Lewis mine of the Hudson Coal Company, near here, was granted in the Harrison County Circuit Court here to-day by Judge H. W. Maxwell.

Two men were killed and others wounded at the mine yesterday when a crowd attacked a street car carrying non-union miners to work.

SENATE IN TURMOIL,

FIXES POWDER DUTY

Rate on Dynamite Also Is Arranged, Following Hours of Bitter Debate.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., June 24.

The charge by Senator Townsend (Rep., Mich.) that the Democratic members were conducting a filibuster against the Forney-McCumber tariff bill threw the Senate into an uproar to-day, during which a dozen or more Senators orally made personal attacks upon others.

When this spectacular debate came to a close, after three hours and much bitterness, the Senate for the first time in ten days got down to serious business in the consideration of schedules. The end of the busy day found the metal rates virtually out of the way. The log rolling methods by which Senator McCumber (N. D.), chairman of the Finance Committee, hoped to be put through his high and unscientific rates continued.

As an outstanding example the Senate as a committee of the whole inserted a new paragraph in the bill fixing a duty of 14 cents a pound on dynamite. This rate was sought by the powder interests, notably the Du Ponts. Dynamite always heretofore, even in the Payne-Aldrich act, has been on the free list. Chairman McCumber in attempting to justify the action explained that since a duty of one cent a pound had been put on nitrate the committee feared that unless some protection was given to the makers of dynamite imports might be induced to engage in the highly dangerous business of bringing the commodity into the country. He admitted that the United States up to now had not been an importer of dynamite, but said it was time to protect the industry.

Sees a Trust Helped. "This is nothing but a sop to the powder trust," declared Senator King (Dem., Utah), who led the fight to-day to prevent the McCumber tariff group from getting away with the exorbitant rates that they propose. "The powder trust is not content with what it has made out of the war. The rate proposed is nothing more than a tax to be paid by buyers of roads and therefore the Federal and State governments and by private contractors and miners. To propose such a thing is outrageous."

The committee voted to establish a high rate on textile mill machinery. Knitting, braiding, lace making and insulating machinery went on the list at 50 per cent ad valorem, while all other textile machinery not specified went on at 35 per cent.

Senator Smith (S. C., Dem.), whose State is a center for the cotton industry, appealed in vain for a reduction on the rates so that American manufacturers might be able to expand their business and supply the needs of the country in textiles at low cost. He produced figures to show that various types of machinery which Senator McCumber and his associates seek to protect are not made abroad and therefore not in need of protection. Senator King joined him in the effort to get the rates cut down, but without avail. The committee rates were adopted.

Protection Against Germany.

Another item inserted in the bill was intended to protect a New Jersey concern manufacturing a combined type-writing and adding machine. Germany manufactures a similar machine. The rate established was 30 per cent ad valorem.

Senator Jones (Dem., N. M.) read into the Congressional Record the text of an editorial which appeared to-day in The New York Times, condemning the Forney-McCumber bill and commending the proposal of Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep., N. J.) for reform in making tariffs. He applauded the sentiments expressed in the editorial.

Review of the Debate. The long drawn out Senate row started early in the day when Senator Townsend read a prepared speech accusing the Democratic members of working in relays to conduct a filibuster against the bill. He accused them of playing for time, so that the measure could not be voted on until some time when it will do the Democrats the least amount of harm.

Senator Townsend said the Republicans had attempted to work out a bill with the double purpose of saving the necessary expenses of the Government, which he said under the most economical conditions would run to \$4,000,000 a year, and also to protect legitimate American industry from foreign competition. The revenues, he said, would be paid with foreign money, and the amount to be derived from the bill would be \$250,000,000 a year.

When Senator Townsend finished half a dozen Senators on both the Democratic and Republican sides were on their feet demanding recognition. After some maneuvering it fell to Senator Simmons to answer the attack.

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The above advertisement and many others like it appear in today's issue of The New York Herald.

The address of this and other similar advertisements will be found under the Help Wanted Female heading in the Classified Section (Section 6).

THE NEW YORK HERALD 280 Broadway Telephone Worth 10,000

CALLS SOVIET TRIAL

POLITICAL FRAMEUP

Dr. Vandervelde, Belgian Counsel, Declares It Was a Mockery of Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, June 24.

The Socialist defense commission which the Soviet Government invited to the forty political prisoners placed on trial for treason was treated like so many goats, according to Dr. Emile Vandervelde, former Belgian Minister of Justice, of the legal experts who went to Moscow to defend the prisoners. Dr. Vandervelde on his arrival in Ber-

lin from Moscow told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that "the entire process was a political frame up in which the Bolsheviks violated the promises that were made to foreign socialists at the April conference in Berlin. The trial was a mockery of justice."

Dr. Vandervelde and others who went to Moscow for the trial said that throughout their journey to Moscow they encountered hostile demonstrations which were officially organized. This, he said, was evident from the fact that at the stations the greater part of the crowd was curious and passive, while the agitators sent by Moscow authorities shouted and waved placards inscribed in French. When they arrived the members of the commission were housed seven miles from Moscow, were constantly watched by Soviet agents and were forbidden to visit the homes of lawyers.

The time given the commission to study the evidence was not sufficient. Dr. Vandervelde said. "The accused were not permitted to choose their own lawyers and the judges suppressed the stenographic reports of the trial. 'We could not recognize a tribunal where the judges took orders from the Government,'" Dr. Vandervelde said.

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